

H2AFX Antibody (C-term)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2199B

Specification

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P16104
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Antigen Region	115-143

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3014

Other Names

Histone H2AX, H2a/x, Histone H2AX, H2AFX, H2AX

Target/Specificity

This H2AFX antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 115-143 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human H2AFX.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:50
IHC-P~~1:25

Format

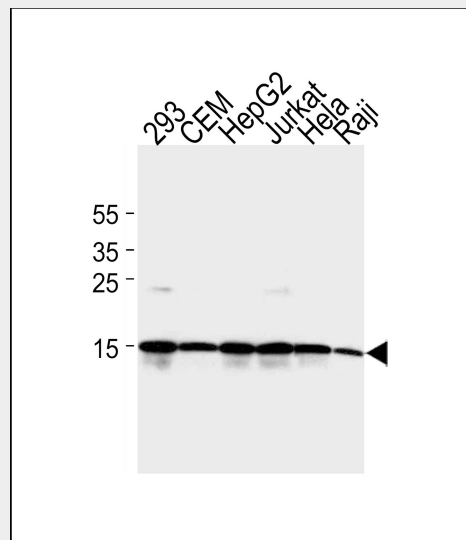
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

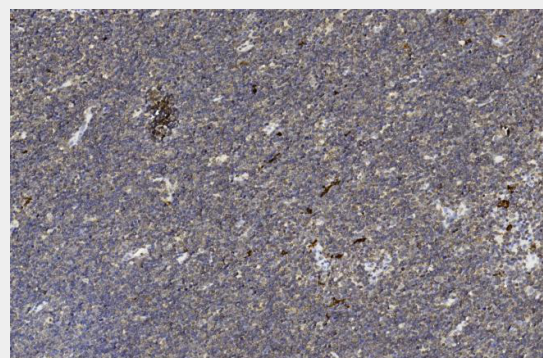
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293, CEM, HepG2, Jurkat, HeLa, Raji cell line(from left to right). using H2AFX Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AM2199b). AM2199b was diluted at 1:2000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35µg per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Thymus section using Pink1(Cat#am2199b). am2199b was diluted at 1:50 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name H2AX ([HGNC:4739](#))

Function

Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.

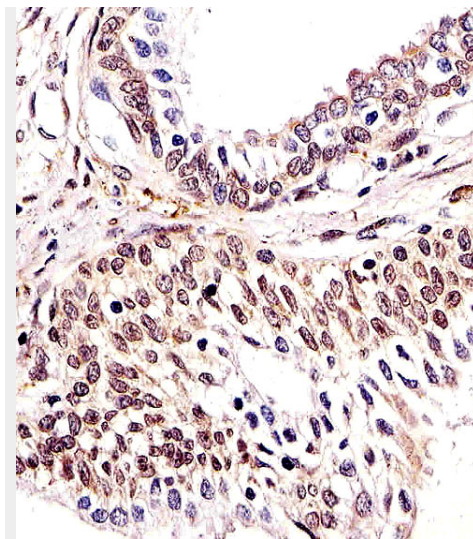
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome

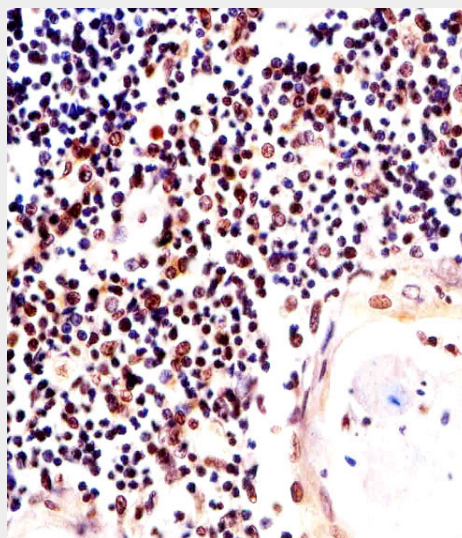
H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. prostate section using H2AFX Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AM2199b). AM2199b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. thymus section using H2AFX Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AM2199b). AM2199b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - Background

Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into

chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.

H2AFX Antibody (C-term) - References

Stewart G.S., et al. Nature 421:961-966(2003).
Park E.-J., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 31:6819-6827(2003).
Stiff T., et al. Cancer Res. 64:2390-2396(2004).
Lukas C., et al. EMBO J. 23:2674-2683(2004).
Kurz E.U., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279:53272-53281(2004).